

SOLAR CEMENT

Industrial Decarbonization

Renewable Process Heating from Concentrating Solar Thermal

Workshop - September 14 & 15, 2021

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Global Building Materials Company

CEMENT



AGGREGATES



READY-MIX

URBANIZATION
SOLUTIONS

CEMENT AND
GRINDING PLANTS
MILLION TONS
PRODUCTION CAPACITY

65
93



CEMENT

QUARRIES
MILLION TONS ANNUAL
SALES VOLUME

262
135



AGGREGATES

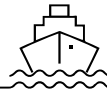
PLANTS
MILLION m³ ANNUAL
SALES VOLUME

1,427
50

READY-MIX
CONCRETE

LAND DISTRIBUTION
CENTERS
MARINE
TERMINALS

279
56



TERMINALS

THOUSAND
EMPLOYEES

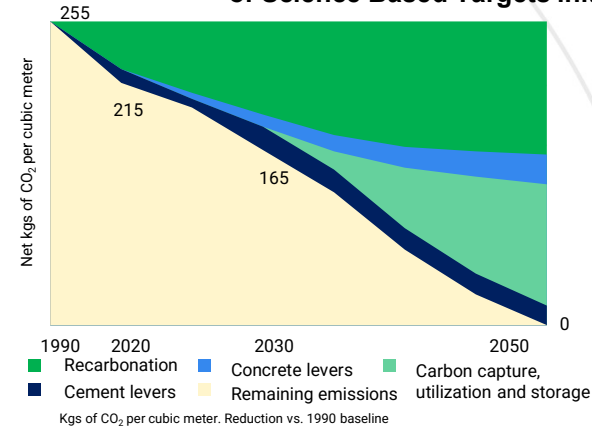
+40.6



PEOPLE

Climate Action Targets

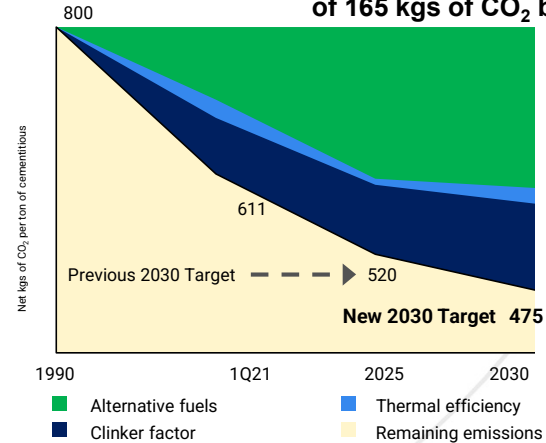
Aligning sustainability targets to Well-Below 2-Degree Scenario
of Science Based Targets initiative



<475 kgs by
2030
>40% reduction

520 kgs by 2025
35% reduction

Announcing a medium-term carbon reduction goal in concrete
of 165 kgs of CO₂ by 2030



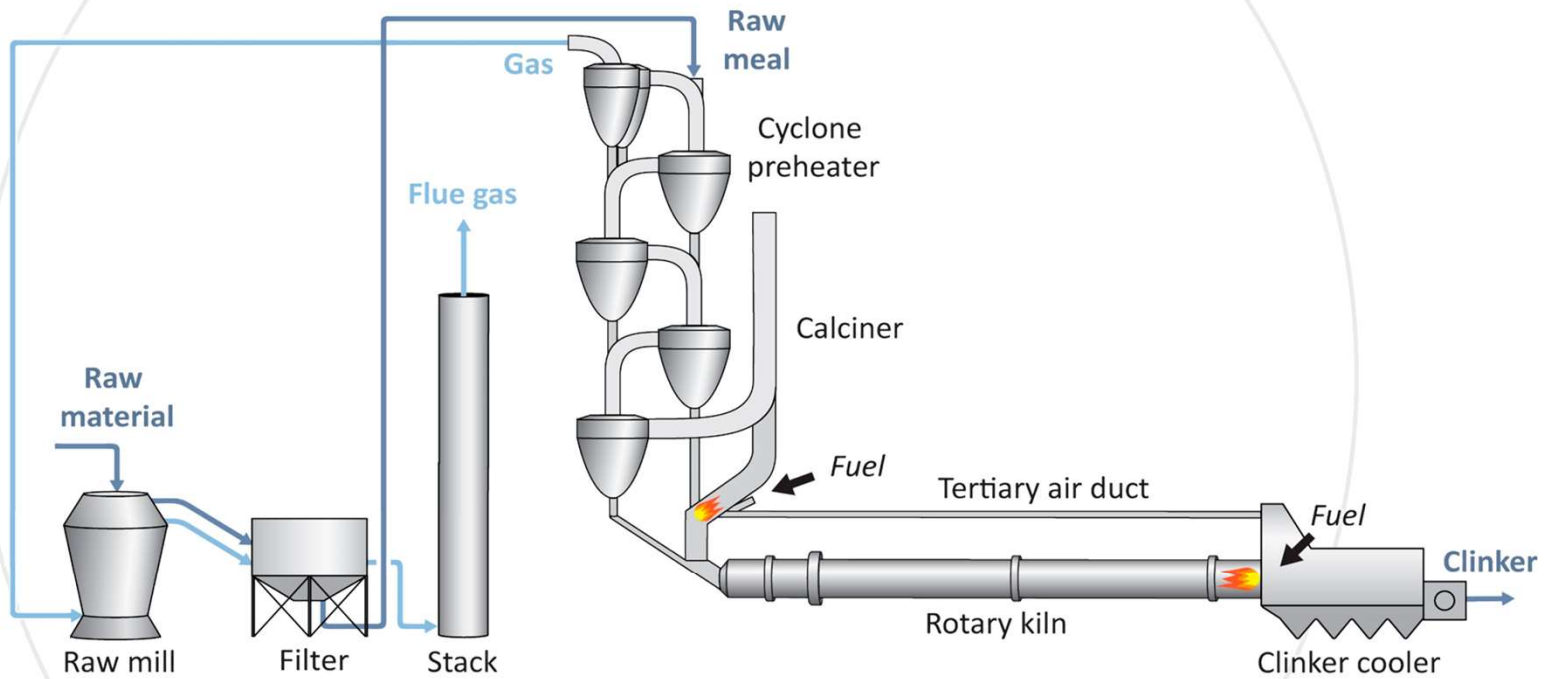
165 kgs by 2030
35% reduction

Net zero by 2050

Kgs of CO₂ per ton of cementitious material. Reductions vs. 1990 baseline

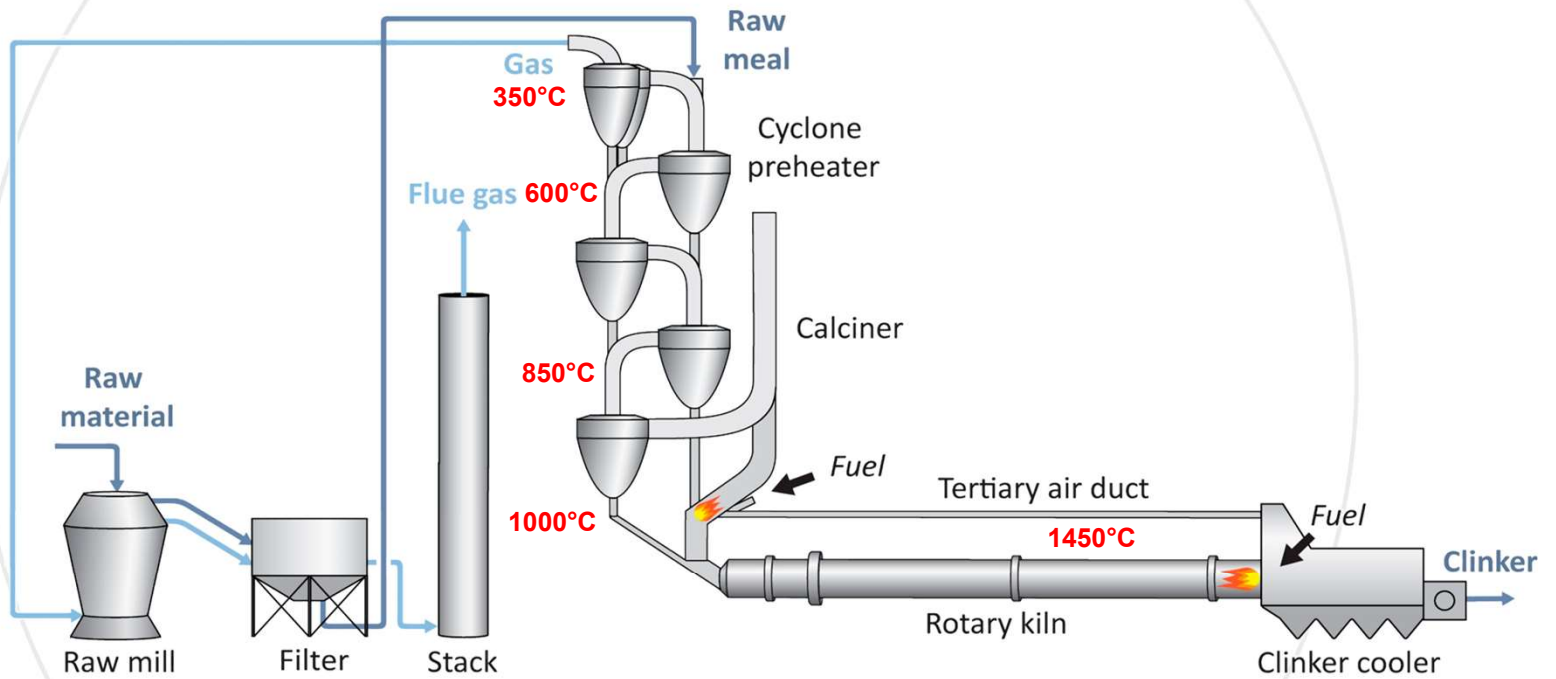
CLINKER MANUFACTURING PROCESS

PRODUCTION PROCESS

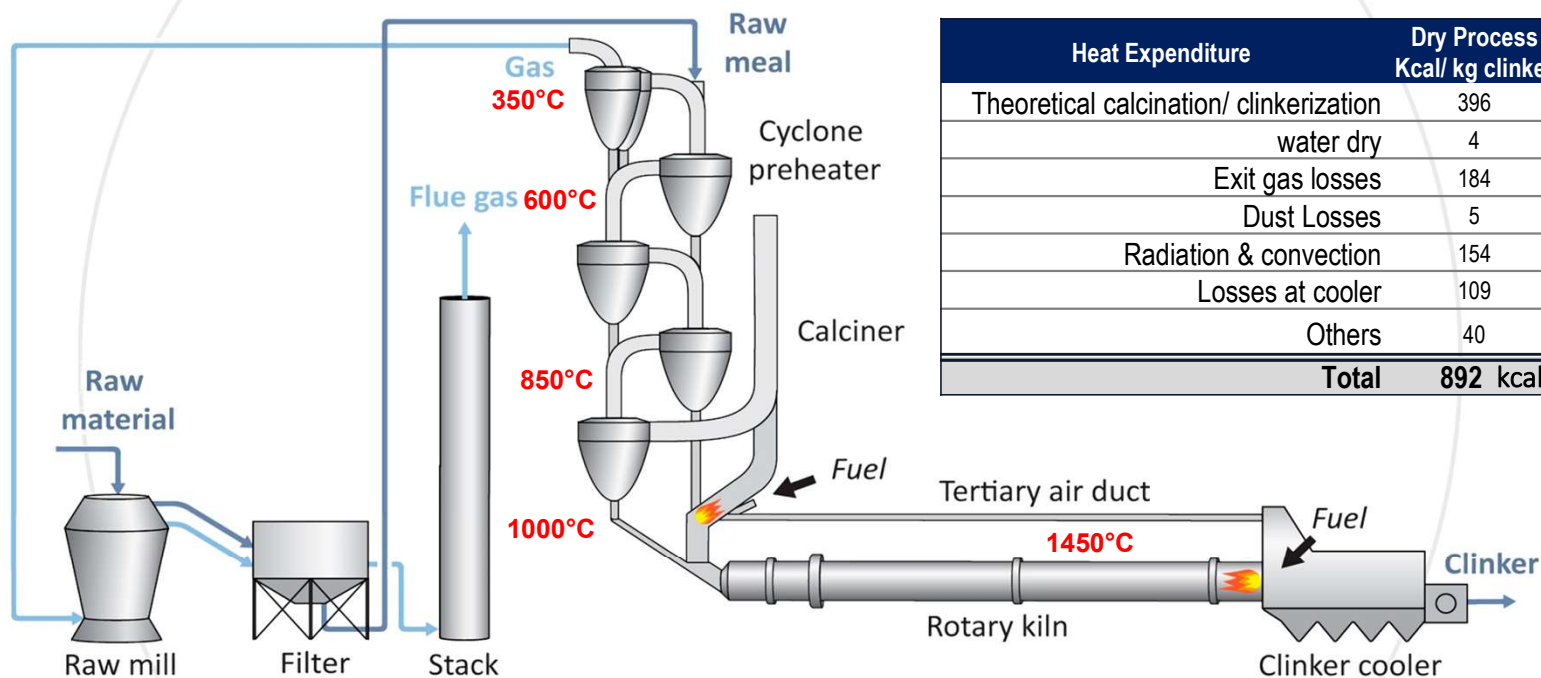


CLINKER MANUFACTURING PROCESS

TEMPERATURES



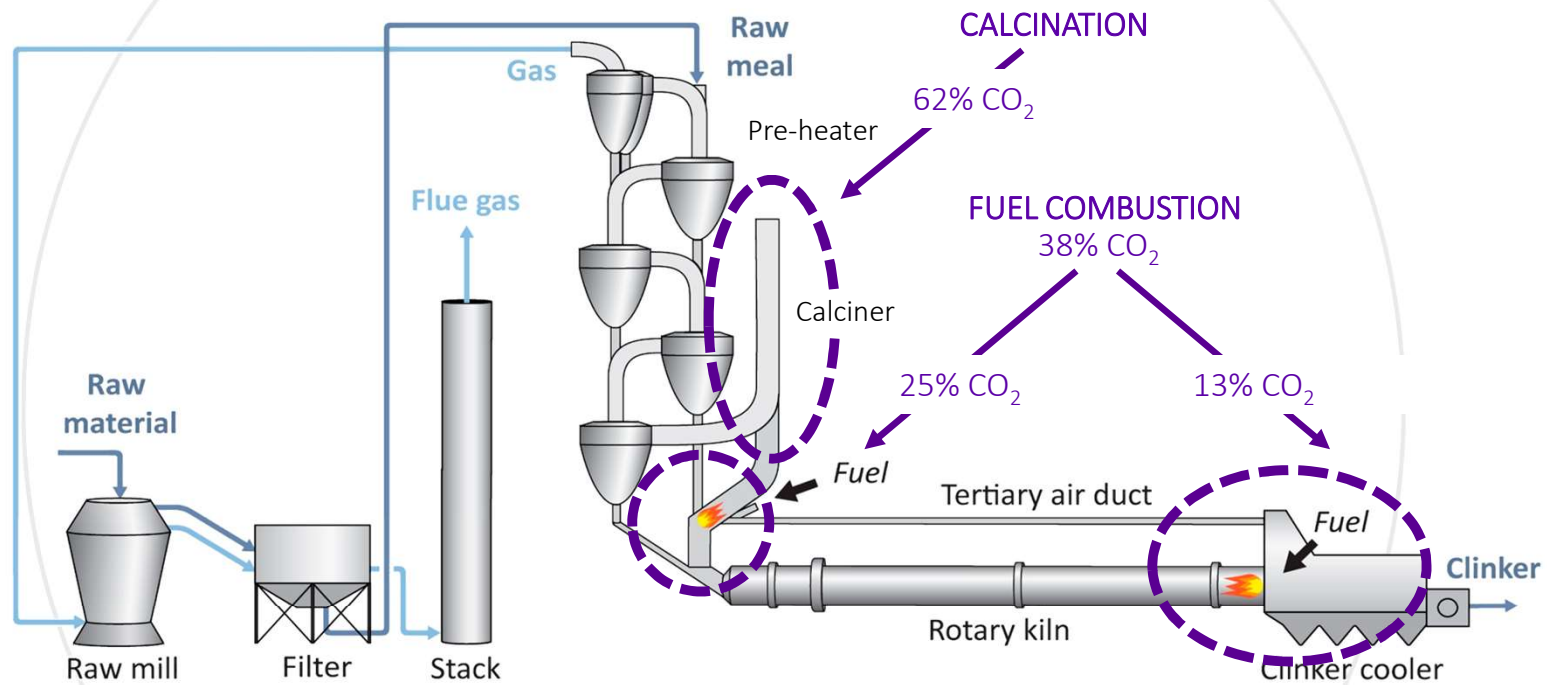
CLINKER MANUFACTURING PROCESS



ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

Heat Expenditure	Dry Process Kcal/ kg clinker	Dry Process (%)
Theoretical calcination/ clinkerization	396	44.4
water dry	4	0.4
Exit gas losses	184	20.6
Dust Losses	5	0.6
Radiation & convection	154	17.3
Losses at cooler	109	12.2
Others	40	4.5
Total	892 kcal/ kg clinker	

CLINKER MANUFACTURING PROCESS

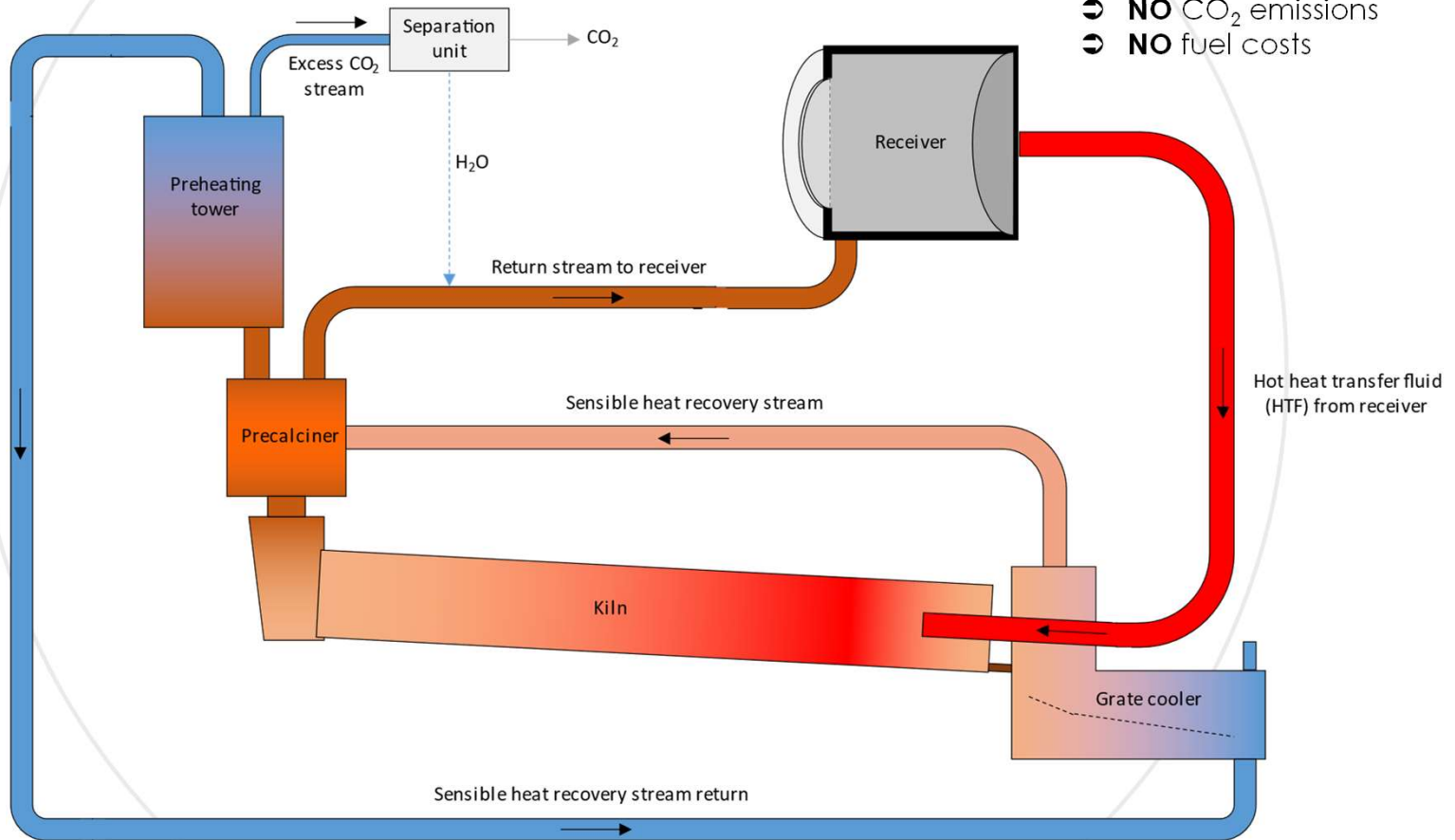


CO₂ GENERATION

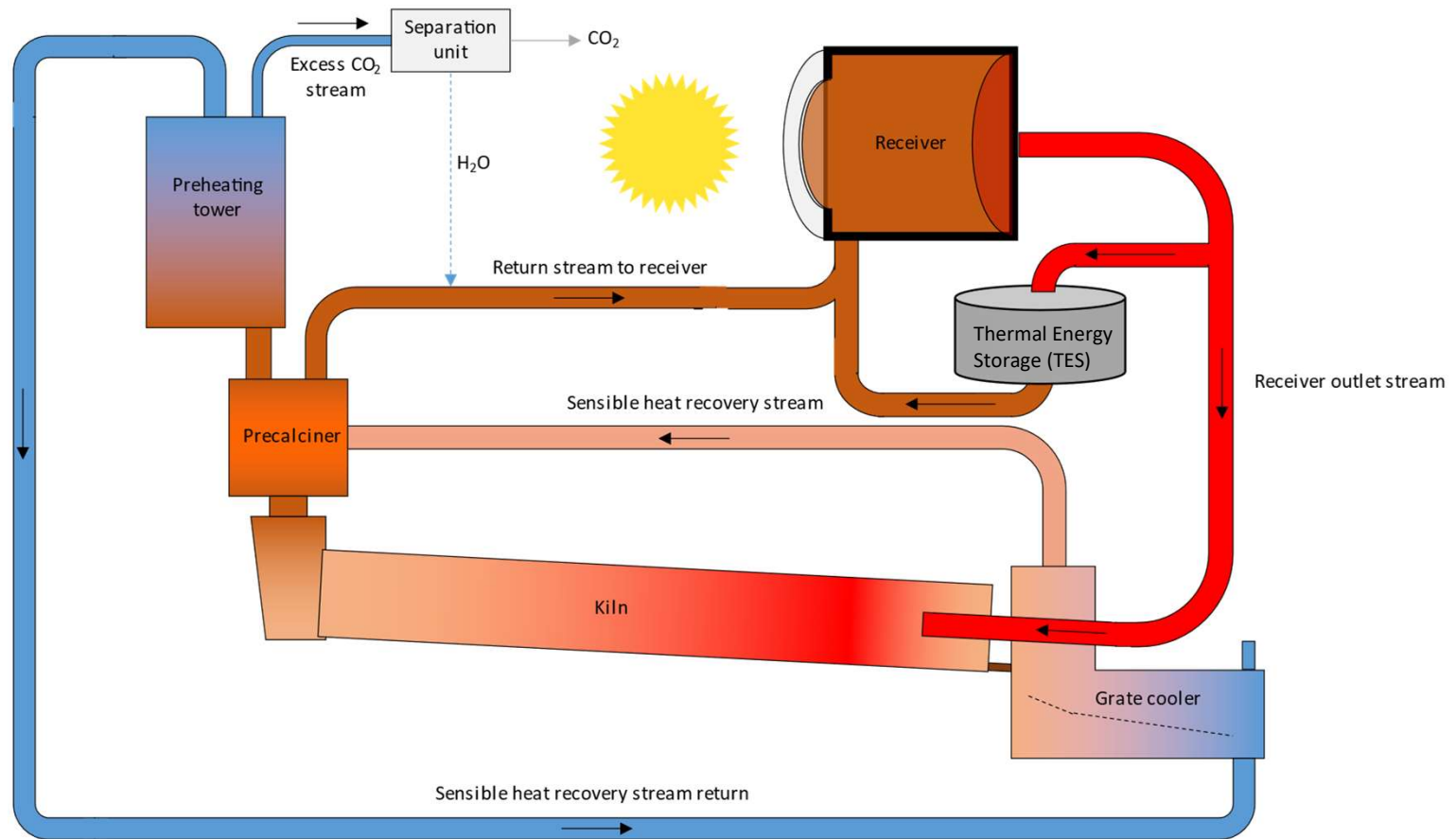
892 kcal/ kg clinker ➡ Total CO₂: 828 kg/ton Clinker

High Level Conceptualization – Inspiration of the Aspiration

- **DRIVE FULL PROCESS WITH SOLAR ENERGY** in line with conventional process flow
- **NO CO₂ emissions**
- **NO fuel costs**



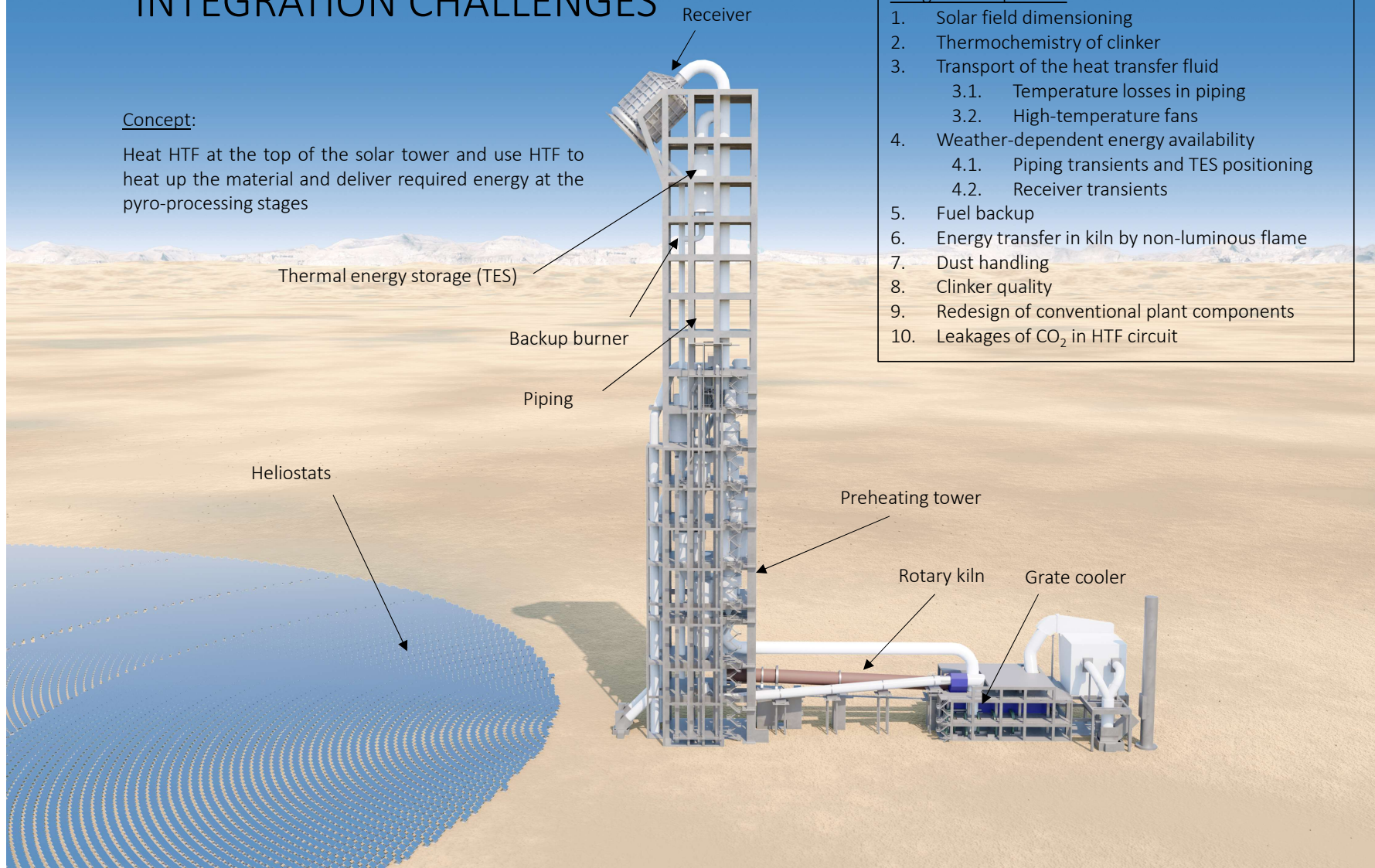
Daytime Operation



INTEGRATION CHALLENGES

Concept:

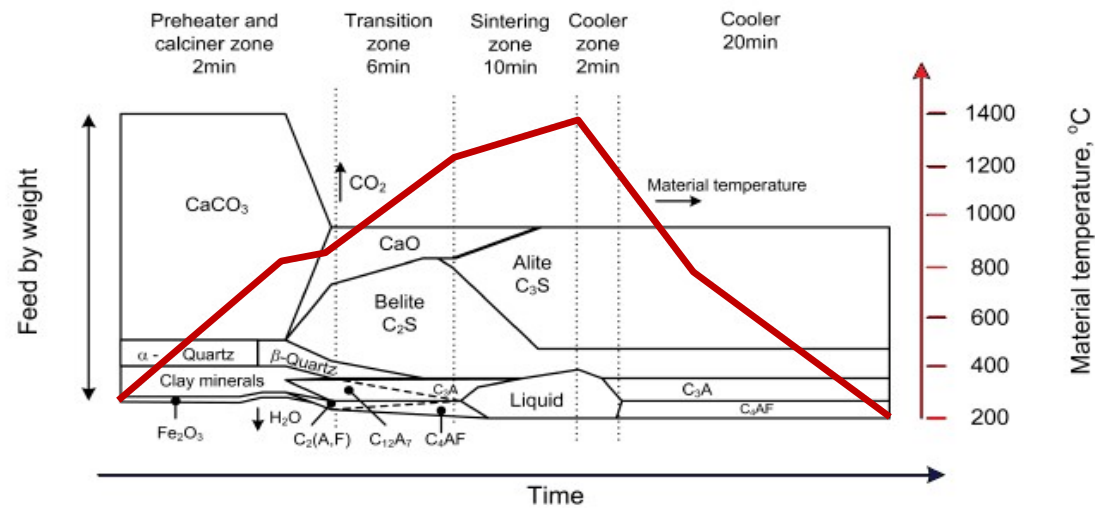
Heat HTF at the top of the solar tower and use HTF to heat up the material and deliver required energy at the pyro-processing stages



Integration topics list:



1. Solar field dimensioning
2. Thermochemistry of clinker
3. Transport of the heat transfer fluid
 - 3.1. Temperature losses in piping
 - 3.2. High-temperature fans
4. Weather-dependent energy availability
 - 4.1. Piping transients and TES positioning
 - 4.2. Receiver transients
5. Fuel backup
6. Energy transfer in kiln by non-luminous flame
7. Dust handling
8. Clinker quality
9. Redesign of conventional plant components
10. Leakages of CO₂ in HTF circuit

INTEGRATION CHALLENGES HTF CLINKERIZATION AND CALCINATION



- Impact of the Heat Transfer Fluid (HTF) on the heating zones including residence time
- Heat exchange efficiency between material as a function of $\text{CO}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ratios
- Shifts of heating curves and phases formation

INTEGRATION CHALLENGES MATERIAL QUALITY & PERFORMANCE

Pictures			
Samples		CEMI with 100% air Clinker	CEMI with 100% CO2 Clinker
Compressive strength	2 days (Mpa)	28.77	29.2
	7 days (Mpa)	49.79	50.18
	28 days (Mpa)	63.19	63.58
Mineralogical composition	Alite C3S- Ca3SiO5	59.5	60
	Belite C2S- Ca2SiO4	18.8	18.5
	C3A cubic -Ca3Al2O6	8.2	8.5
	C4AF - Ca2(Al,Fe)2O5	9.3	9.4
	Quartz - SiO2	0.9	0.3
	Periclase - MgO	2.6	2.6
	Lime - CaO	0.8	0.7

Observations

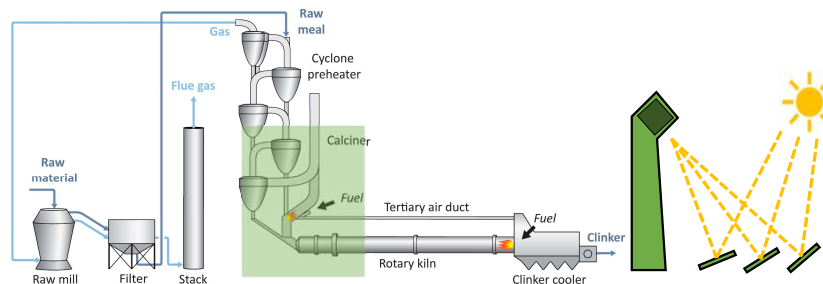
- The cements prepared with both clinkers (100% air and 100%CO2) present the same performance
- High CO2 concentration in the HTF will not affect the clinkerization temperature, nevertheless it will displace the calcination of raw meal at higher temperature 50-150°C

INTEGRATION: STEP-WISE HYBRIDIZATION

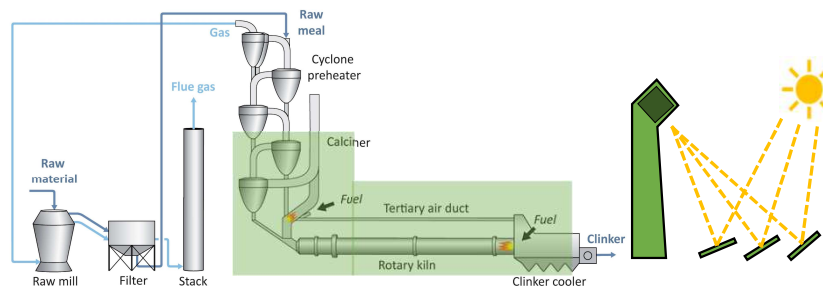
CONFIGURATION

INTERVENTION SCHEME

Solar Calcination →



Full Solar →



- **2021**
Calcination “Lab” Pilot
250kW_{th}
- **2023**
Calcination Pilot
1 MW_{th}
Full Solar
10 MW_{th}
- **2026**
Full Scale Integration
100MW_{th}
- **2028**
Industrial Scale
150MW_{th}
900 tpd



200 kW Receiver Prototype & Testing reaching 1500 °C
(Germany, summer-fall 2019)

